

# The Times - Dispatch

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SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1911.

## THE SOUTH IN CONGRESS.

The change in the political complexion of the next National House of Representatives means much. The legislation which it will be responsible for is the most important consideration. Another result of the new order of things will be that Southern members will be more important, as a body, than they have been for many years. They will figure more conspicuously in public affairs than they have since the Cleveland Administration. Oscar Underwood, an Alabama, will be Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the ranking committee of the body. In importance he will be next to the Speaker himself, Champ Clark, who is likewise classified as a Southerner. Of the fourteen Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, James of Kentucky; Hull, of Tennessee; Kitchen, of North Carolina; Randall, of Texas; Brantley, of Georgia; and Shackelford, of Missouri, are from the South. This committee, it is worth noting, will have a double function. Its members will select all other committees.

If the idea of seniority still maintains the most important chairmanships will be held by Southerners. Representative Lamb is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Agriculture. Representative Pujol, of Louisiana, on Banking and Currency; Representative Hay, of Virginia, on Census; Representative Aiken, of South Carolina, on District of Columbia; Representative Flood, of Virginia, on Foreign Affairs; Representative Barnett, of Alabama, on Immigration; Representative Stephens, of Texas, on Indian Affairs; Representative Jones, of Virginia, on Insular Affairs; Representative Adamson, of Georgia, on Foreign and Interstate Commerce; Representative Clayton, of Alabama, on Judiciary; Representative Padgett, of Tennessee, on Naval Affairs; Representative Shepherd, of Texas, on Public Buildings and Grounds; Representative Sparksman, of Florida, on Rivers and Harbors.

The only Northern men who hold ranking positions on big committees are Representative Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, on Appropriations, and Representative Sulzer, of New York, on Military Affairs. Representative Burleson, of Texas, is next to Fitzgerald on Appropriations, and there is talk that the Texan will get the coveted chairmanship of this most important committee.

Another feature of the change in the political complexion of the majority is the matter of patronage. The Republican gain over to the Democrats more than \$1,000,000 the year in patronage. Five hundred and seventy-eight employees of the House, now Republicans, will be succeeded by Democrats. The total annual salary of these 578 is \$7,111,222. Add to this sum the salaries of eighty-four secretaries of eighty-four new Democratic members, at \$1,500 each, and the million is accounted for. South Trimble, of Kentucky, who will in all likelihood be the next House Clerk, has seventy-five offices at his disposal, an annual salary list of \$132,950. Among these are a chief clerk at \$1,500; a journal clerk at \$1,000; two reading clerks at \$1,000 each, and seventy other employees.

Champ Clark, the new Speaker, has eighteen appointments at his disposal, among them a secretary at \$1,000; a parliamentary clerk at \$3,000; a messenger at \$1,400; six reporters of debate, at \$5,000 each, and one assistant reporter, at \$2,000; four committee stenographers, at \$5,000 each, and an assistant stenographer at \$2,000.

The next sergeant-at-arms, who will be either Stokes Jackson, of Indiana, or W. H. Ryan, of Buffalo, has 100 offices to fill, thirty-eight of which are Capitol policemen, with an annual pay roll of \$51,465.

The next doorkeeper will probably be Joe Sinnott, of Virginia. He will have 211 offices to dispose of, with an annual aggregate salary roll of \$203,905.

This does not include special messengers. The present blind chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Gouden, is likely to be retained, as he ought to be.

In addition to these offices, the House must select thirty-nine committee clerks, 223 assistant committee clerks, twenty-two session clerks, three stenographers and forty-seven janitors and messengers, all at good salaries.

## A ROGUES' GALLERY AT HARRISBURG.

Joseph M. Huston, of Philadelphia, was the architect of the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg. He is the last of the fourteen men who were indicted for misappropriating funds provided for the building of this great palace which cost \$13,000,000, \$9,000,000 of which amount, it was claimed, and pretty well proved, Huston and

his associates stole. Civil suits were instituted by the State against the fourteen men indicted for fraud, and these suits were settled upon the payment to the State of \$1,300,000. Huston was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the State and was sentenced to a term of not less than six months' imprisonment, nor more than two years, and to pay a fine of \$500. The State Superior Court at Williamsport has affirmed his conviction, but it is said that Huston will appeal to the Supreme Court for a final hearing of his case. He is a very accomplished man, a Princeton College man, and ought to have known better.

The State Capitol at Harrisburg is the finest monument that was ever built to Graft. We would suggest that an alcove be set apart as a gallery in which the busts of the great men who have distinguished Pennsylvania by their predatory work might be kept on exhibition forever as a warning to other Pennsylvanians who might develop the art of stealing.

## NATIONAL READING HABITS.

The Chicago Record-Herald asks, "Do people's tastes and ideas change under the influence of time and tide? What has been the trend in our literary movement since 1900?"

Statistics of book production recently published and analyzed afford suggestive answers to such a query. The year 1910 broke the records in book production, the total being given as 13,176. In 1898 the total was only 4,885. This shows an increase in twelve years of almost 170 per cent. The increase affects all departments of book production, but it is pleasing to learn that the increase in fiction has not been half so great as books unrelated to fiction. The percentage of increase in fiction is 86, while the percentage of increase in religion and theology is 120, in humor and satire 161, in poetry and drama 159, in biography 267, in political and social science 298, in domestic and rural books 618, in travel and geography 206.

## EMMETT'S BIRTHDAY.

Today is the one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet, the famous Irish patriot, who, while in the flower of his manhood, gave his life for the independence of Ireland, all in vain. His story is one of the most touching and tragic in the annals of any liberty-loving people, and it is well that in many places to-day his memory will be honored. Hardly more than a boy, gallant, dashing, a patriot every inch, brave, bold, he led an abortive rebellion, escaping only to come back to see his beautiful sweetheart, Sarah Curran, and be captured. With her kiss upon his lips, he went to the gallows to die for her and for Erin. As he requested in his defense, no man has dared write his epitaph, but it is inscribed in imperishable letters in the heart of every man who dreams that some day Ireland will be free and its people triumphant.

## "RYAN'S SENATOR."

When complaint was made to President Lincoln that General Grant was given to the use of strong drink, he inquired what brand of liquor he drank, so that other officers in the Union Armies might be supplied with it. This incident is employed by Harper's Weekly to illustrate the great folly of the New York World in everlasting preaching against somebody or other whom it describes as "Ryan's Senator." Elliott Root, belonging to this special class, if Mr. Ryan could elect more Senators like Mr. Root, the country would not lose anything by it, ability being one of the tests of fitness for effective service in the American House of Representatives.

## GIVE THE SOUTH A CHANCE.

Some controversy having arisen among the officers of the Treasury Department about the printing of revenue and postage stamps and bank notes, George Harvey says in Harper's Weekly that it may be necessary for the Government to have this work done under contract with private firms. The Bureau of Printing and Engraving prints about three million dollars worth of stamps annually and about a billion and a half of bank bills at a cost of more than three million and a half dollars. This is a good deal of money to pay out for such printing, and we are satisfied that the work could be done cheaper down South. The printing concern which printed the Confederate money, and very handsome money it was to look at, is still doing business at the old stand, and would doubtless be willing to print all the stamps and notes the Government might need at half the present cost.

## LOCAL OPTION IN INDIANA.

Last Tuesday local option elections were held in forty cities and townships in the State of Indiana, the city and township having been adopted by the last Legislature of that State as the political units in such matters. All the township units, except one, that voted on this question remained "dry." Six of the cities in the State voted out the saloon. Nine cities were won by the liquor people. The vote was unusually large, and in the cities there were spirited contests.

There was much enthusiasm among the temperance people when it was found that the city of Noblesville had been carried by the "drys." A majority of 192. Church bells were rung and prayers offered at the mass meetings which were in session at the different churches, and the temperance people spent an hour rejoicing over the result. In the town of Delphi the "drys" won by a majority of 57 out of a total vote of 623, and after the election the women of the city "rathered at the churches and took turns ringing the bells."

There were like demonstrations at other points where the cause of temperance prevailed, but in quite a number of cities in Indiana the

liquor people won. Kokomo voting "wet" by a majority of 32, Marion by a majority of 40 in a total vote of 5,048, Wabash by a majority of 125 in a total vote of 2,147, Vevay by a majority of 15. The "drys" carried the city of Noblesville by a majority of 132 as compared with a majority of 378 two years ago. Tipton continues dry with a majority of 42 in a total vote of 1,195; Greencastle by a majority of 68 as compared with a majority of 171 two years ago; Delphi by a majority of 57 in a total vote of 423. Other elections are to be held in the State under the same local option law. It is charged, of course, that frauds were committed in the elections at various points, but there do not appear to have been any acts of violence, although there was much enthusiasm displayed by both the temperance people and their opponents.

The plan adopted in Indiana appears to be a reasonable plan, as it gives the people the privilege of determining the question for themselves with full knowledge of all local conditions and the adoption of measures possible of enforcement.

## NO HAZING.

The sensational news which have appeared over news stories in this and other States relative to the recent occurrences at Richmond College have been more amusing than anything else. Perhaps in some quarters they have made a false impression.

In the commonly accepted sense of the word, there has been no hazing at Richmond College. Nobody has been made to feel disgrace or dishonor; no bodily harm has been offered. There was a gentle scuffle on Friday morning, but it amounted to nothing, and now all is peace and friendship.

As President Bonwright, the very thorough and efficient head of the college, a rigid disciplinarian, has pointed out, the whole matter was simply a manifestation of class consciousness. It is a most encouraging indication of the growth of Richmond College. Heretofore, class distinctions have been negligible. There has been too little college spirit, because there has been too little class spirit. The classes now are beginning to realize that they exist and that they are an essential part of the student life of a growing college.

All real colleges have strong class spirit. The feeling in such colleges between classes is jovial at the bottom. There is no anger, no malice, no bitterness. The rivalry is real, but it is good-natured.

College spirit can do naught but help Richmond College. The recent adventures of the freshmen and sophomores were tempests in teapots. Such college battles as these are not to be differentiated from those of the character in "Georgia Scenes," who was heard, at some distance, elaborating the air with words and blows. He was fighting no one; he was knocking out an imaginary person. As he said, he was "showin' how he could ha' it."

## TO THE HEATHEN IN ENGLAND.

Last Wednesday, Dr. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander, revivalists, who have been leading an evangelistic campaign in Brooklyn, sailed from New York for Southampton for the purpose of conducting the same sort of campaign in Wales and England. There was a large gathering of the friends of the departing missionaries at the pier as early as half-past 8 o'clock, a Salvation Army band and other earnest workers, and almost immediately, as the accounts go, the pier presented a very devotional aspect, everybody singing the hymns with spirit.

All this was a little strange, in view of the fact that the uttermost parts of heathendom to which these revivalists were setting sail are among the most Christian neighborhoods or communities in the world. There appears to be a great deal of waste in this sort of thing. Both Wales and England are reasonably safe from the devil, but there are millions of people in other parts of the habitable globe who have never heard "the old, old story," and it is to such as that the command has been given for missionary work of the revival sort.

## STILL AFTER THE MAGAZINES.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has approved the increase of postage on magazines, as recommended by the President and Postmaster-General. The plan was defeated at the Congress which died yesterday, but it will be taken up again, we suppose, as it has a great deal of merit in it. Mr. Taft had a very plain talk with a delegation from the magazine publishers a few days ago, in which he said: "It may be defeated this time, but I am going on as long as I have any power, and you gentlemen had better make up your minds that it is in your interest, as well as in the interest of the Government, to have this matter settled."

The advertising fund of the magazines will have to be strengthened if the campaign of education is to be pressed. For a time, thanks to the action of Congress, they will be able to go through the mails at the newspaper rate of postage; but, soon or late, they will be compelled to pay the proposed increased postage. Reforms of the sort that has been proposed in their case do not go backward.

## IMPORTING A GREAT BALLAD.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, wife of President Davis's former private secretary, tells a very interesting story in a current magazine about that famous war song of the Confederacy, "Maryland, My Maryland." In doing so, she presents a very interesting bit of history. She says: "Even now, writing of it after so many, many years, I seem to feel again the pulse of that thrilling time. And it was here that there came intimately into my life one of its strongest influences, in the radiant person of my cousin Hattie Cary, daughter of my

uncle, Wilson Miles Cary, of Baltimore, my father's elder and only brother. She, with her younger sister, Jennie, had taken the lead in the secessionist movement among the young girls in Baltimore, who having seen all their best men march across the border to enlist with the Confederates for the war, relieved their strained feelings by the assent of the Union officers and troops placed in possession of their city.

"It was Jennie Cary who set Randall's stirring poem of 'Maryland' to the air of 'Lauriger Horatius' (brought to her by Burton Harrison, when a student at Yale College) and first sang it with a chorus of her friends, in a drawing room in Baltimore. She tells me that the refrain, as originally given in the copy of verses cut by them out of a newspaper, was simply 'Maryland,' and that she added 'no word' in obedience to the exigency of the music. As the song thus boldly chanted by young Confederate sympathizers in a city occupied by their enemy and under strict martial rule, was to drift over the border to be caught eagerly by the troops of the Maryland line, and to echo down the ages as the most famous battle-song of the Confederacy, it is fitting that to Miss Jenny Cary should be awarded all the honor of this achievement. We both sang it and a little group of visitors in the doorway of Captain Sterrett's tent at Manassas, the men of the Maryland line facing us in the dusk of evening. This was in answer to the request sent in from the soldiers to their friend, Captain Sterrett, that they might hear a woman's voice again.

"I can hear now the swing of that grand chorus, as the men gradually caught up the refrain and echoed it, and by next day, to my cousin's joy and pride, the whole camp at Manassas was resounding with 'My Maryland!'"

It is not out of place to add here the hope that we shall soon have a history of all the Confederate ballads, for we are sure that such a volume is not extant. There were perhaps half a hundred ballads of that period which had back of them stirring tales of patriotism and heroism, such as "Little Gipsy of Tennessee" and "All Quiet Along the Potomac." The ballads of a country form a valuable part of its history, and should be given attention by some Southern historian.

## THE QUAKERS.

The Quakers have a larger representation in Congress in proportion to the membership of the sect, than any other religious body. There are 200,000 Quakers in the United States. The present apportionment calls for one member of the House for approximately each 200,000 population; yet there are nine Quakers in the House and Senate.

In Congress the Quaker delegation is composed of the following members: Representatives—Cocks, of New York; Butler, of Pennsylvania; Grist, of Pennsylvania; Barnard, of Indiana; Heald, of Delaware; Speaker Cannon, of Pennsylvania; Senators—Heyburn, of Idaho; Scott, of West Virginia; Dixon, of Montana.

## FAITHFUL PRAYER.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"God said, 'Ask what I shall give thee.'—I Kings iii. 5.

The words that God said to Solomon He says to each of His servants: "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." This places a mighty responsibility upon each of us as to what manner of prayer we make.

Prayer made Noah and Abraham heroes of faith; prayer made Job and Moses heroes of patience and meekness; prayer weighted David's stone to smite Goliath, and sharpened Joshua's sword; prayer called back the dead child of the Shunammite, and brought daily food to the starving Elijah; prayer, on the Cross of Calvary, was the mighty weapon which beat down Satan, and crushed the power of hell and death. As we look at Solomon in all his glory and Solomon in his shame and falling off we learn the need of thoughtful prayer. The father of that splendid knight, Sir Philip Sidney, urged him when he first went to school, never to neglect faithful prayer. The boy obeyed, with the result that his life became that of a Christian soldier and stainless gentleman, whom all men honored.

Prayer is a very serious matter. Our souls can have no life in them unless we pray thoughtfully and regularly. How do we pray? What do we ask God for? and how have we asked Him? If our prayers are to avail us real blessings, then surely they must be worthy of preparation and thought. If we are going into the presence of some great man or body of men to make a request we very carefully prepare our petition and consider the matter. Much more should we do this before we go into the presence chamber of Almighty God.

Had Solomon not thought before offering his request to God he might have asked for more wealth, or power or pleasure; but he thought, and so chose the kingdom of heaven and his righteousness rather than worldly honors. He asked for that wisdom which is the fear of the Lord, and that understanding which is to depart from evil; he prayed for strength and guidance to do his duty in the place where God had put him. Many of us pray as if we knew better than God what would be good for us. Solomon said he was a little child and needed teaching and guidance, and there was the thought that is the foundation of all pure religion and real prayer. We must become humble as little children. The tendency of our age is to make us all vain and conceited of that little knowledge which is a dangerous thing. We need to feel with Solomon, "I am but a little child; I know not how to go out, or come in." "Give me understanding and I shall live."

Necessarily there is a great amount of self in our prayers, because we are setting forth our various needs; but here, as in all places, we can and should give God the first place. Ask as Solomon, to be given wisdom to know and do rightly what God gives us to do.

When victory had crowned the arms of Henry V., he ordered the priests to chant psalms of thanksgiving; and when they came to the words, "Not unto us, O Lord," the King and all his knights sprang from their horses, and, kneeling on the ground, repeated the words, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be the praise." O let us do likewise. When we have gained a victory over some obstacle, some sin or trouble, in praise let us put God first.

God always gives us "more than we desire or deserve." Solomon asked for an understanding heart to do his duty as a King. God not only gave him that, but in addition, riches and honor. He prayed for spiritual blessings, and worldly goods as well were received by him. Thus it is ever true, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Of course, these things do not always come to us in the shape we expect; but we do not know as our Father in Heaven what is best for us. We may ask for health and receive a sickness which will result in eternal life. We may pray for troubles of various sorts to be removed, and God may leave them in our path, but send us a contented spirit and a trusting heart to make us bear cheerfully every sort of sorrow. In our prayers we must try to shut out selfishness and fix our whole heart and thought on God. As Solomon in building the Temple of God used the very best materials, so we must in all things give God the best we have. We are often tempted to do otherwise, to give God what we do not want, to spend our money freely for our own pleasure and give a few pennies to God, to make our houses beautiful, and leave God's house neglected.

We ought to consecrate all that is our best, of mind, talent, strength, influence or money, to the service of God, who giveth all; and we must remember we are meant to be temples of the living God, and the Holy Spirit seeks to dwell in our hearts. Each heart is either a temple of God or the workshop of the devil. If we dedicate our bodies by evil lusts and unholy passions, we sin against God and dishonor the temple of the Holy Spirit. If we ask if God can cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of His Holy Spirit and suffer no unclean thing to enter our lives. We are told that all sorts of men were employed in building Solomon's temple for God—some gifted artists, skilled workers in gold, others, humble fellers of trees and bearers of burdens. So in life there is a work set by God for every one, from the least to the greatest. The humblest of us all, if we are earnestly trying to lead a good life, is assisting to build up God's temple in himself and by example in others. If we have ever helped a fellow-being out of the way of temptation, if we have removed from his path what we saw would cause him to stumble, or have led our children to pray and trust God, we have helped to build up the living temple of God.

"The little cold water College in the mountains of Tennessee," as the Brooklyn Eagle has affectionately described the University of the South, is getting some valuable advertising, thanks to The Times-Dispatch. Noting several days ago the distinguished men who have been educated there and reciting the description of the school made by Brother McKelway, of Brooklyn, we prophesied great things for this great institution. The Macon Telegraph says that "H. Vaux Wilson, the well-known illustrating artist of Philadelphia, a Northern man, not long since told a member of the Telegraph's staff that he was educated at Sewanee and expected to send his sons there." He could not send them to any better place unless he should send them to one of the great universities in Virginia, and even here they cannot obtain that close touch with the eternal verities to be attained at Sewanee.

A young lady living in El Paso, Texas, wrote to one of her friends in Richmond the other day, and addressed the letter to "367 West Grace Street, El Paso, Texas." The letter was delivered promptly to its proper destination in Richmond, Virginia, there being only one Grace Street in this country. The United States postal service seems to be almost infallible at times.

Captain Robert E. Peary has been made a Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy, and will be able to retire with the pay attached to that rank. He has not performed any active service to the country for many years, having been on leave of absence for Arctic exploration, and has now been honored beyond any man of his rank in the Navy for accomplishing a feat that had already been accomplished by Dr. Frederick A. Cook. There are no honors for Dr. Cook from a grateful country; but he has the satisfaction of having made the trip first.

The Senate of New Hampshire has killed the Federal income tax amendment to the Constitution, one of the most mischievous of the many recent attempts to unsettle the foundations of the National fabric.

Six or seven trees have been cut down in Monroe Park because they had been killed by the elm tree beetle, probably the same that has wrought such damage among the immemorial trees in New Haven.

While the Newport Times-Herald is looking at the mess in New-Herk, the mess in West Virginia and the deadlocks in other States on account of the election of United States Senators, it should not fail to look also at the results of the elections for United States Senators by the primary system, in some of the States, which need not be more particularly noted, which it says is "a fairly good substitute" for direct election of Senators by the people.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## Move "To Strike Out."

"Please answer through the Query Editor, a column of your paper, I wish to know, according to Robert's Manual, to use in amending laws. If there are ten sections to an article and you wanted to offer a new amendment, would you say 'strike out and insert,' or 'strike out and substitute'?"

2. Also can a substitute be offered for an amendment? (IGNORANCE.)

1. According to the authority you name a motion to "strike out and insert" certain words is the preferable form.

A substitute may be offered to an amendment.

## Shot by His Own Men.

The histories record, and it is commonly affirmed, that General T. J. Jackson was shot by his own men. What I want to learn is, from what state did these men come? To what regiment and brigade did they belong? If these questions cannot be answered I shall continue in the belief that Jackson was shot by Federal soldiers.

## A Desired Company Number.

I have a connection to your weekly paper. I write to inquire in your Query Column if any one knows of the person and number of his company and regiment in the 1st Louisiana Infantry, which was shot by Federal soldiers.

## Sacred Tooth.

I read the story of the sacred tooth of Buddha. There are twelve dental relics of Buddha enshrined in India, and seven in China. The most famous of these is the one preserved in the "Dalada Maligawa," or great temple of the sacred tooth, in Kandy, Ceylon. It is the most sacred of objects, and is made a pilgrimage to that temple at least once in his life. At one time the

## Rolling Stone.

Who is the author of "A rolling stone gathers no moss?"

The correct version is "The stone that is rolling can gather no moss." It is from "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry" by T. Tisser, written in 1530.

## Cuba.

What was the date of the evacuation of Cuba by the United States?

March 31, 1909.

# KING GEORGE WILL NOT RACE IN INDIA

## BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

THE KING OF INDIA, in an intention of racing while in India, and the story that he is sending out some of his horses to take part in the Calcutta races at the close of his visit is without a shadow of foundation. It is the appearance of the royal colors on the Calcutta Maidan, which would be hailed with satisfaction by the English element there. But it would be a most dangerous experiment, and would inevitably be attended by a loss of the dignity and prestige of the Kaiser-Idol, in the eyes of the natives. Indeed, Lord Almon, while Viceroy of India, sacrificed much of his authority, in personally taking part in the sports and pastimes of the natives, and in races, and competing in gymkhanas. It would be all very well if victory were assured, but the sovereign, or to be more exact, the representative of the sovereign, is always the danger of their suffering defeat.

Lord Almon, who died an ambassador at Rome, almost wrecked his diplomatic career while British Viceroy of India, by an indiscretion of this kind. He was an excellent horseman, and had in England won many races as a gentleman. He was a sportsman, and he allowed himself to be induced to take part in the Calcutta races, and appeared on the race track in a jockey cap and boots of a jockey, greatly to the amusement of the native dignitaries. To make matters worse, his horse, in spite of his splendid riding, came in last of all, suffering a severe fall, and was killed. This was learned in London, he was severely rebuked, and he was never again to be seen in such a costume at a race-course, and to subject himself to the ridicule of the natives, who would attend the defeated riders on Oriental race-courses.

Plus X. has authorized the widowed Comtesse de Paris to repurchase the beautiful palace of San Telmo, at Seville, which was the home of the Comtesse as a young girl, but which her widowed mother, the late Duchess de Montpensier, had bequeathed to her daughter, not to her daughter, or to her son, the infant Don Antonio, but to the church, greatly to the distress of her relatives. In fact, they were as much disappointed by this disposition of the palace of San Telmo, as they were by the action of the Duc d'Anjou in bequeathing the palace of Fontainebleau, and all its historic treasures, most of them heirlooms, to the French Institute, rather than to one of his nephews or nieces. The palace of San Telmo is situated just outside the Jerez Gate of Seville, and was built in the first place by Charles V. and his wife, Isabella, as a refuge for the orphans and destitute children of Seville, who were trained there for the royal navy and for the mercantile marine. It is a fine building, with a royal decree, ceded this magnificent building and its splendid gardens to the Duc de Montpensier, father of the Comtesse de Paris, and grandfather of the present Duc de Montpensier, transferred the college into one of the most

luxurious of royal abodes, and made it his principal home throughout his life. His cousin, King Alfonso XIII, who was married to the Comtesse de Paris, was born at Seville, at Villamanrique, where the Comtesse de Paris had made her headquarters since she was driven out of the palace of San Telmo by her mother's will. The gardens of the palace were especially beautiful and extensive, and few American tourists pass through Seville without obtaining permission to visit them, and one of the sights of this ancient city.

Lord and Lady Lichfield's daughter, Lady Mary Almon, who was married to Sir Victor Mackenzie, and who has twice had the wedding postponed, was now broken up, and was altogether. Sir Victor Mackenzie is the grandson and heir of old Sir James Mackenzie, who was the founder and original backer of the Marlborough Club, at the instance of King Edward, who accorded him much friendship. He used to be known in the royal entourage by the name of "the Benefactor," owing to his readiness to extricate his friends from financial worries and to help them out of their difficulties. Sir Victor Mackenzie is the grandson and heir of old Sir James Mackenzie, who was the founder and original backer of the Marlborough Club, at the instance of King Edward, who accorded him much friendship.

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